

## National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Is published daily (except Sundays) by  
The National Printing and Publishing Company,  
at the southeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and  
Thirteenth street, at 15 cents per annum in advance, or  
one cent per month, delivered by carrier.

TERMS: IN ADVANCE.  
Address: NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. N. B. FUGITT is Agent for the receipt  
of Advertisements and subscriptions for this  
Paper, as well as for the Collection of Accounts.

All communications designed for publication  
should be brief, plain, and to the point, and  
sent to the Editor, and not to the printer.  
The author's name is not published, and will not be  
returned unless accompanied by a note from the  
author during the session of Congress will be published  
in full.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1878.

The National Republican has a larger  
legitimate circulation than all the  
other morning papers of the District  
combined.

It is now time for the Union officers to  
have their disabilities removed. See BAX-  
TER'S army bill.

A MAJORITY of the trustees of the New  
York Tribune Association give public notice  
of their intention to increase their capital  
stock \$200,000.

R. GRATZ BROWN has become a reformer,  
and makes this proclamation: "I say we  
can make Missouri a sober State; peacefully  
if we can, but by legislation and forcible  
measures if we must." BROWN has been  
in seclusion for a good while. When last  
heard from, prior to this, on the subject of  
temperance, he was uttering his water-  
melon down in Connecticut.

MR. ATKINS to-day calls up before the  
House of Representatives the legislative,  
executive, and judicial appropriation bill.  
It will doubtless be quickly disposed of, in  
that body, as Representatives are anxious to  
get home and see after re-nomination and  
election. But will the Senate act so hastily  
and pass upon a bill, without correction, so  
fraught with absurdities, illegalities, and  
injustice? We hope not.

THE expense of maintaining a reasonably  
sized standing army with which to quell  
riots is but a drop in the bucket compared  
with the loss which follows from the fury  
and destructiveness of an unchecked mob.  
Let Mr. BAXTER and his fellow Army-  
Worms learn at the experience at Pittsburg  
and learn the lesson therefrom that an  
"ounce of prevention is worth a pound of  
cure."

THE country is rapidly drifting into a sea  
of political treachery, and compliments will  
soon be as free and plenty as mosquitoes on  
Kiddie's Bottom during the heated term.  
General GRANT paid his respects to the  
Pope recently, and was received courteously  
and kindly, and for that he is denounced as  
"a hog for notoriety" by the highest Demo-  
cratic gauge of politeness. Anything to  
abuse an A-1 GRANT.

THE Denver Tribune says that "Mr.  
Howe's speech in the Senate on Monday,  
ostensibly on his resolution of inquiry into  
the record of Judge WHITTAKER, of Louisi-  
ana, but really on the Southern question  
generally, contained a severe arraignment  
of the Administration. And the severest  
thing about the gentleman's utterances was  
their exact and literal truth. But the Pres-  
ident remains serene and cheerful as ever."

THERE is more mystery about the pro-  
ceedings of the Republican Senatorial caucuses  
held last Saturday than is usually the  
case regarding such affairs. The Administra-  
tion is encouraged by this extraordinary  
secrecy to believe that the alleged attempt  
to array the party in the Senate in a solid  
body against its general policy was a failure.  
But we shall see what we shall see. Can-  
didates mandating ceased long ago to have much  
binding effect.

IMPUDENT persons like MR. DANA, of the  
New York Sun, who are never willing to  
let other people's affairs alone, are begin-  
ning to make inquiries about a letter al-  
leged to have been written by President  
HAYES to Attorney-General DEVENS re-  
garding the trial of Colonel ANDERSON in  
Louisiana. Was such a letter ever written?  
If so, it is public property; and now that  
ANDERSON's troubles have been settled  
there is no reason why the public should  
not have a glimpse at its perjury.

GENERAL HANCOCK's recent mission to  
New Orleans seems to trouble him, even  
now that the result he sought has been  
practically accomplished. This is because  
it was a political mission, and he believes  
army officers should not be used as enforcers  
for such purposes. He may be fastidious;  
but if he is right in his premises, how very  
wrong must the Commander-in-Chief of  
the army have been when he ordered him to  
"treat with the authorities of a State in  
reference to the administration of criminal  
justice in that State."

THERE is a story that the Hon. BEN.  
HILL's month has been padlocked again.  
He really wanted to reply to Senator Howe,  
but his Democratic friends would not allow  
him to do so. This is said; but BEN. is used  
to it. He was a muzzle so much during his  
late term in the House that, until Mr.  
BLAINE relieved him, he was in a groove of  
lock-jaw. It would do him no harm now,  
however, to remove all obstruction to his speech,  
and it would be so nice to hear this South-  
ern fire-eater defend this Southern mud-  
sill, etc.—Administration.

By reference to the advertisement of the  
Merchants' Line of steamers to Brazil, in  
another column, it will be seen that a line  
of steamers is now plying between New  
York and Brazil, and we are assured, has  
been for the last twelve months. This line  
consists of three iron steamers of 1,000 tons  
each, which sail once a month from each  
country, relying entirely upon freight  
earnings for success. So far so good, and it  
is to be hoped that this line will be pro-  
spered; and yet there is room for more. The  
trade of Brazil cannot be brought to this

country except by lines of steamers that  
shall make weekly or semi-weekly, if not  
daily trips each way, thus bringing strong  
and active competition into the field of  
commerce.

THE REV. MR. LANAHAN, of the Foundry  
Church, seems to have a due appreciation of  
the dignity and purely religious character  
of the pulpit. He announced last Sunday  
that it should no longer, so far as he was  
concerned, be made the gratuitous or other  
medium for the advertisement of affairs  
not immediately connected with the church.  
He added wisely, we think—that the news-  
papers are the proper channels through  
which the non-sectarian advertisement  
should reach the public. We have never  
objected to competition with our adver-  
tising columns by the pulpit, but this frank  
and disinterested withdrawal from that com-  
petition by one of our ablest clergymen is  
gratifying. The newspapers do a great  
deal to advertise the churches, and it is no  
more than fair that the churches should re-  
ciprocate.

THE Washington correspondent of the  
Baltimore Sun, who is never anything un-  
less reliable, seems to have discovered the  
true inwardness of the "interference" by the  
Administration in the ANDERSON case.  
According to the trial of that gentleman in New  
Orleans. He reiterates the assertion that  
after the verdict of guilty in the case the  
President wrote a letter to Attorney-General  
DEVENS, requesting him to consult au-  
thorities and suggest proper action in the  
premises; also that Mr. DEVENS informed  
the President that the Federal Government  
could really do nothing. Then, as he re-  
lates the story, General HANCOCK was sent  
on a mission to Governor NICHOLS, and  
obtained a promise from that officer of a  
pardon for ANDERSON in the event of his  
being sentenced. This exposure has all the  
appearance of truth in itself, but backed as  
it is by the voucher of the correspondent al-  
luded to, it will require very positive con-  
tradiction to persuade the average citizen,  
especially of the Democratic party, to be-  
lieve the rights of States have not been  
invaded. What would not have been said  
by the anti-GRANT howlers if he had sent  
one of his military satraps to New Orleans  
on such a political mission? Shades of  
SHERIDAN's handiwork, arise and protect the  
Republic!

## APPROPRIATION FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

We have noticed the legislative, execu-  
tive, and judicial appropriation bill now  
pending in the House of Representatives,  
and especially that part of it which relates  
to the public printing and binding. It pro-  
vides for the creation of a new office, to be  
designated as chief clerk, with a salary of  
\$20,000. To this there might not be any  
objection if it did not involve a loss of \$300  
per annum of salary to one of the existing  
clerks. The same number of clerks are con-  
tinued, and the usual amount in the agree-  
ment is appropriated. In this fact exists  
the hardship complained of. The increase  
of the salary of the proposed chief clerk should not be  
permitted to interfere at all with the salaries  
of the remaining clerks. This increase, to  
be just, if justified at all, should be added  
to the aggregate appropriation. We under-  
stand that this infringement upon the sal-  
aries of the clerks in his office does not meet  
the approval of the Public Printer, neither  
does the chief clerk desire it in this shape,  
and it should not occur under any cir-  
cumstances. The measure cannot be justified,  
and should not obtain. The duties of these  
clerks are peculiar—require much experi-  
ence, and are very onerous—and should not,  
in our opinion, be subjected to any reduc-  
tion of pay.

## AN EXPLANATION.

We yesterday published a communica-  
tion, with brief comment on the subject of  
a claim that had been, as alleged, decided  
by the Claims Commission unjustly. The  
Claims Commission now puts in an appear-  
ance with the following explanation of the case:

The claim referred to is that of Mrs. SORITA  
A. FOX, of Warren County, Miss. The amount  
as presented was nearly \$20,000. Before the  
case was decided Mrs. FOX died, leaving a will  
by which all her estate was bequeathed to  
certain of her relatives. These relatives,  
therefore, became the claimants and came un-  
der the operation of the act of Congress of  
March 2, 1871, which forbids the commis-  
sioners to allow the claims of any except "those  
citizens who remained loyal adherents to the  
cause and government of the United States  
during the rebellion." Three of the legatees  
were full-grown persons during the rebellion,  
and failed to establish their loyalty to the  
United States, and were therefore shut out  
by the express requirement of the act  
of Congress and not by the simple  
judgment of the commissioners as the  
article intimates. The fourth legatee was  
a young child incapable of either loyal or dis-  
loyal acts or sentiments during the rebellion,  
but the Commissioners, willing to construe a  
harsh law as liberally as duty would permit,  
saw fit to give to the word "remained" the  
statute as importing to everybody a loyal  
status at the beginning, and finding the child  
young to change that legal status of  
loyalty, awarded to it its share of the claim.  
That is the whole story, except that the claim  
of the disloyal legatees has been revived be-  
fore Congress in the hope of getting the law  
set aside for their benefit, and their attorneys  
accuse to this effect to be false and unjustly  
attack the Claims Commissioners to try to  
directly attack the law under which they act.

We do not regard the newspaper a proper  
tribunal for trying such cases; but we do  
think it within its province to criticize any  
act of injustice perpetrated by those who  
adjudicate claims, whether of law or equity.  
Neither do we intend, if we are cognizant  
of the fact, that any attorney shall use the  
columns of THE REPUBLICAN to grind his  
axes.

## THE VANCE MYSTERY.

The Union seems disposed to be facetious  
and make light of solemn things. This is  
very naughty, and becomes almost diabolical  
when it suggests to the detectives to  
search "the ash-barrel and the fiery furnace  
of THE REPUBLICAN cellar" for the bones of  
the missing VANCE. Now, why try to hunt  
out feelings in this unbecoming way? We  
might resort to intimating that the old  
Globe office was one of his prominent  
places of rendezvous while hereabouts, and  
he may now be sequestered there, waiting for  
the Government Printing-Office to be abol-  
ished, or the Globe to be set up over the  
ruins of the Record. A wide field of con-  
jecture is open.

The Cincinnati correspondent of the New  
York Times writes that journal, under date  
of March 30, as follows:  
It is to-day seen the disappearance of ex-  
Congressman VANCE, and the mystery is still

unexplained. The theory regarding evidence  
that he has neither been murdered nor com-  
mitted suicide, but has fled to escape some real  
or fancied trouble. Colonel VANCE was chair-  
man of the Public Printing Commission in the  
Forty-fifth Congress, and conducted the in-  
vestigation of the Government Printing-Office.  
It has been charged that that examination was  
itself of such a nature as to need an over-  
hauling. The records at Washington show that a  
considerable sum of money was paid to one of  
VANCE's Gallipolis relatives for his services as  
an expert printer, the relative being a miller  
by occupation, and never having seen the in-  
side of a printing-office. This fact was devel-  
oped recently by an investigation that is now  
in progress in Washington, and there are those  
who believe that there was more crookedness  
of the sum sent in danger of exposure. The  
most careful review of circumstances preced-  
ing his disappearance fails to reveal any indi-  
cations of insanity. His friends have gone to  
St. Louis, and are anxiously waiting upon the  
hypothesis that he has taken to flight. He  
borrowed several sums of money in Cincinnati  
on the day of his disappearance.

So far as the investigation alluded to,  
with all its crookedness, is concerned, MR.  
VANCE was no less responsible for the per-  
secution, injustice, dishonesty, and atrocious  
wrong attempted in its conduct than any  
other member of the committee, who is still  
in the House, and that member is not  
MR. BALLOU, who is an honorable, fair man.

## CONGRESS AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

We had hoped that the District of Co-  
lumbia bill would have been reached yester-  
day, but it was not. We therefore ur-  
gently appeal to the members again to push  
it forward without delay. The welfare of  
the people of the District needs prompt  
legislative action at the hands of Congress.  
The 150,000 to 200,000 inhabitants of this  
District are entirely powerless to act in  
their own behalf without first obtaining  
authority from Congress. This District was  
set apart as the seat of government for the  
people of the whole United States, and  
Congress exercises exclusive legislative con-  
trol of its affairs. The citizens of the District  
gathered here from the several States of the  
Union. They pay the same proportion of  
revenue toward the support of the National  
Government as the like number of citizens  
in other parts of the country; and, in addi-  
tion thereto, the citizens of this District  
have expended over \$34,000,000 in improv-  
ing the national seat of government, while  
the people of the United States, for whose  
common purpose and benefit the seat of  
government exists here, through their rep-  
resentatives in Congress, within the same  
time, expended only \$9,000,000 for the im-  
provement of the National Capital. This  
vast expenditure by the citizens of the Dis-  
trict for the permanent improvement of the  
nation's seat of government has resulted in  
heavy burdens being imposed upon the  
property of our people. We are now ap-  
pealing to Congress, as the trustee of the  
people of the entire Republic, to assume, by  
proper legislation, its just proportion of ex-  
penses necessary for the government of the  
nation's capital. A committee of one hun-  
dred of our citizens and the House Commit-  
tee on the District of Columbia, upon full  
investigation, have unanimously fixed upon  
fifty per cent. of expenses as being the just  
proportion to be assumed by the Govern-  
ment of the United States, of the one part,  
and the people of the District of the other  
part.

The House Committee on the District  
have reported a bill containing with other  
important features, this provision of fairly  
justice toward our citizens. Although some  
other features of the bill reported are en-  
tirely repugnant to our idea of a form of  
government for 150,000 people, residing  
within the Republic of the United States, in  
this enlightened age, still we are willing to  
accept, for the time being, almost any bill  
Congress may pass for the government of the  
District which includes the provision  
referred to.

The important matter for our people is  
that the House shall promptly act upon the  
bill reported. Pass the bill in some form  
at once. It has to pass the Senate, which  
has more time to consider it, and where  
any glaring defects can be remedied. Hon-  
orable members of the House! don't delay  
action upon this matter till the appro-  
piation and tariff bills command your  
whole time and attention. With the discus-  
sion already had upon it, two or three hours  
further consideration should be sufficient to  
pass it in some form. Gentlemen of the  
House! remember this community consists  
of not less than 150,000 American citizens,  
who are taxed to support the Government  
of the United States, and are deprived of all  
voice in the management of that Govern-  
ment as well as of their own local affairs.  
To you only can they appeal for right and  
justice. We trust the sense of fair play  
will characterize the action of the House  
and the District bill be considered at once  
and promptly passed in some form.

## PERSONAL.

BON INGRAM'S appearance is neat, but  
not good. —Chicago Tribune.

JAMES TYLER, First Assistant Postmaster-  
General, left for Indiana last night.

The Boston Post announces that Senator  
Don Cameron is paired with Miss Sherman.  
The Deadwood Herald is out of debt. It  
seeks aid for its creditors, and its creditors  
ask to be paid. —Boston Post.

The President disappointed an autograph  
maniacs the other day by writing for him  
merely "R. B. Hayes, President, Ohio."

The Hon. Edmund S. Sedgwick, the newly-  
appointed Register of the Treasury, took the  
oath of office yesterday, and will assume the  
duties to-day.

A Rochester man hung a sign in front of  
his place of business which reads: "Twenty-  
five ladies wanted to stand here." They  
don't stand there.

COLONEL SEELY, chief clerk of the Patent  
Office, is absent in Philadelphia, on business,  
and while he is away his desk will be occu-  
pied by Mr. J. W. Ballou.

Teacher, with reading class Boy (reading):  
—"And as she sailed down the river—" Teacher:  
—"Why are you called here?" Boy (pro-  
ceeding alive to the responsibilities of his sex):  
—"Because I need a wife to marry."

MARSHALL DICKS, of Delaware, paid a visit  
to this city yesterday morning, took  
breakfast at the Riggs House, and left for  
Wilmington on his return at half past one.  
He was introduced to the city by a friend  
in the morning, the result of which will soon  
be known.

The New York Sun says that when Bayard  
Taylor joined the Sunday evening concert at  
the White House, he was warmly and highly  
appreciated by the whole company. He  
had struck the note, and "Old Hundred"  
rallied into his full tones like the swell  
of an organ. Mr. Bayard at the piano was full  
of admiration, and Mr. Everts, who sings  
through his nose, yet pretty well for so thin a  
man, glared with pride at the poet, who had  
saved the tune by his unexpected talent.  
When he sang, he was not in the least  
boasted of. Mr. Taylor led the fraudulent choir  
of the White House, and the mystery is still

## FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

tion for the improvement of the harbor of  
New Haven, Conn.

By Mr. WARD: Resolutions of the Pennsylv-  
ania Legislature protesting against any  
revision of the tariff laws at this time.

By Mr. STEPHENS: Bill for the financial  
relief of the country and to provide for the  
resumption of the payment of the national  
debt, without injury to the business interests of the  
country.

By Mr. CHALMERS: To amend the several  
acts authorizing the construction of Pacific  
railroads and to provide a sliding scale of  
rebates to the benefit of the nation.

By Mr. MOORE: Regulating contracts for  
carrying the mails and prohibiting subletting.  
By Mr. BOONE: To fix the time for holding  
a term of the United States District Court at  
Paducah, Ky.

By Mr. BRIGHT: To prevent the fraudu-  
lent withdrawal of legal-tender notes from cir-  
culation.

By Mr. FULLER: To amend the Revised  
Statutes as to regulate the fees of pension  
agents and attorneys.

By Mr. GIDDINGS: To divide the State of  
Texas into two judicial districts, and to pro-  
vide for holding terms of court.

By Mr. LUTTRELL: Authorizing the Sec-  
retary of the Navy to purchase in open mar-  
ket, and without advertising, material that  
enters into the construction of steam boilers.

By Mr. DAVIS (Cal.): Resolutions of the  
California Legislature in relation to the recog-  
nition of the Diaz government in Mexico.

By Mr. MARTIN: To establish and main-  
tain communication with the neighboring Rep-  
ublics and the adjacent islands.

By Mr. HARRISON: To provide for a more  
efficient civil service in the United States.  
By Mr. MOORE: To amend the law relating  
to election of Representatives from North Carolina in the  
Forty-sixth Congress.

By Mr. WALSH: Relating to the National  
Bank, and to the right of the Secretary of the  
Treasury to suspend the circulation of the  
notes of the National Bank in relation to the said  
law.

By Mr. COX (N. Y.): To amend the Revised  
Statutes in relation to canal engineers.  
By Mr. WHITE (Pa.): To amend the Con-  
stitution to prohibit the payment of claims  
against the United States, unless the same  
are presented within six years.

By Mr. WHITE (Pa.): To amend the act ap-  
pointing commissioners for the Hot Springs in  
Arkansas.

By Mr. HARTZELL: To amend the Consti-  
tution as to prohibit the payment of claims  
for losses sustained during the late war  
within the limits of the District of Columbia.  
On motion of Mr. PRYCE, a session of the  
House was ordered for to-night, for debate  
only.

Mr. WILLIS (N. Y.) offered a resolution,  
which was adopted, directing the Secretary of  
War to report to the House, all the facts in re-  
lation to the purchase by the Quartermasters  
Department in 1862 or 1863, of a certain quan-  
tity of small arms, known as the "New York  
arms," with the amount paid, the correspondence, &c.

On motion of Mr. DURHAM, the House  
proceeded to the consideration of the Senate  
amendments to the bill making appropriation  
for the permanent improvement of the  
nation's seat of government, within the same  
time, expended only \$9,000,000 for the im-  
provement of the National Capital. This  
vast expenditure by the citizens of the Dis-  
trict for the permanent improvement of the  
nation's seat of government has resulted in  
heavy burdens being imposed upon the  
property of our people. We are now ap-  
pealing to Congress, as the trustee of the  
people of the entire Republic, to assume, by  
proper legislation, its just proportion of ex-  
penses necessary for the government of the  
nation's capital. A committee of one hun-  
dred of our citizens and the House Commit-  
tee on the District of Columbia, upon full  
investigation, have unanimously fixed upon  
fifty per cent. of expenses as being the just  
proportion to be assumed by the Govern-  
ment of the United States, of the one part,  
and the people of the District of the other  
part.

The House Committee on the District  
have reported a bill containing with other  
important features, this provision of fairly  
justice toward our citizens. Although some  
other features of the bill reported are en-  
tirely repugnant to our idea of a form of  
government for 150,000 people, residing  
within the Republic of the United States, in  
this enlightened age, still we are willing to  
accept, for the time being, almost any bill  
Congress may pass for the government of the  
District which includes the provision  
referred to.

The important matter for our people is  
that the House shall promptly act upon the  
bill reported. Pass the bill in some form  
at once. It has to pass the Senate, which  
has more time to consider it, and where  
any glaring defects can be remedied. Hon-  
orable members of the House! don't delay  
action upon this matter till the appro-  
piation and tariff bills command your  
whole time and attention. With the discus-  
sion already had upon it, two or three hours  
further consideration should be sufficient to  
pass it in some form. Gentlemen of the  
House! remember this community consists  
of not less than 150,000 American citizens,  
who are taxed to support the Government  
of the United States, and are deprived of all  
voice in the management of that Govern-  
ment as well as of their own local affairs.  
To you only can they appeal for right and  
justice. We trust the sense of fair play  
will characterize the action of the House  
and the District bill be considered at once  
and promptly passed in some form.

PERSONAL.

BON INGRAM'S appearance is neat, but  
not good. —Chicago Tribune.

JAMES TYLER, First Assistant Postmaster-  
General, left for Indiana last night.

The Boston Post announces that Senator  
Don Cameron is paired with Miss Sherman.  
The Deadwood Herald is out of debt. It  
seeks aid for its creditors, and its creditors  
ask to be paid. —Boston Post.

The President disappointed an autograph  
maniacs the other day by writing for him  
merely "R. B. Hayes, President, Ohio."

The Hon. Edmund S. Sedgwick, the newly-  
appointed Register of the Treasury, took the  
oath of office yesterday, and will assume the  
duties to-day.

A Rochester man hung a sign in front of  
his place of business which reads: "Twenty-  
five ladies wanted to stand here." They  
don't stand there.

COLONEL SEELY, chief clerk of the Patent  
Office, is absent in Philadelphia, on business,  
and while he is away his desk will be occu-  
pied by Mr. J. W. Ballou.

Teacher, with reading class Boy (reading):  
—"And as she sailed down the river—" Teacher:  
—"Why are you called here?" Boy (pro-  
ceeding alive to the responsibilities of his sex):  
—"Because I need a wife to marry."

## FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

tion for the improvement of the harbor of  
New Haven, Conn.

By Mr. WARD: Resolutions of the Pennsylv-  
ania Legislature protesting against any  
revision of the tariff laws at this time.

By Mr. STEPHENS: Bill for the financial  
relief of the country and to provide for the  
resumption of the payment of the national  
debt, without injury to the business interests of the  
country.

By Mr. CHALMERS: To amend the several  
acts authorizing the construction of Pacific  
railroads and to provide a sliding scale of  
rebates to the benefit of the nation.

By Mr. MOORE: Regulating contracts for  
carrying the mails and prohibiting subletting.  
By Mr. BOONE: To fix the time for holding  
a term of the United States District Court at  
Paducah, Ky.

By Mr. BRIGHT: To prevent the fraudu-  
lent withdrawal of legal-tender notes from cir-  
culation.

By Mr. FULLER: To amend the Revised  
Statutes as to regulate the fees of pension  
agents and attorneys.

By Mr. GIDDINGS: To divide the State of  
Texas into two judicial districts, and to pro-  
vide for holding terms of court.

By Mr. LUTTRELL: Authorizing the Sec-  
retary of the Navy to purchase in open mar-  
ket, and without advertising, material that  
enters into the construction of steam boilers.

By Mr. DAVIS (Cal.): Resolutions of the  
California Legislature in relation to the recog-  
nition of the Diaz government in Mexico.

By Mr. MARTIN: To establish and main-  
tain communication with the neighboring Rep-  
ublics and the adjacent islands.

By Mr. HARRISON: To provide for a more  
efficient civil service in the United States.  
By Mr. MOORE: To amend the law relating  
to election of Representatives from North Carolina in the  
Forty-sixth Congress.

By Mr. WALSH: Relating to the National  
Bank, and to the right of the Secretary of the  
Treasury to suspend the circulation of the  
notes of the National Bank in relation to the said  
law.

By Mr. COX (N. Y.): To amend the Revised  
Statutes in relation to canal engineers.  
By Mr. WHITE (Pa.): To amend the Con-  
stitution to prohibit the payment of claims  
against the United States, unless the same  
are presented within six years.

By Mr. WHITE (Pa.): To amend the act ap-  
pointing commissioners for the Hot Springs in  
Arkansas.

By Mr. HARTZELL: To amend the Consti-  
tution as to prohibit the payment of claims  
for losses sustained during the late war  
within the limits of the District of Columbia.  
On motion of Mr. PRYCE, a session of the  
House was ordered for to-night, for debate  
only.

Mr. WILLIS (N. Y.) offered a resolution,  
which was adopted, directing the Secretary of  
War to report to the House, all the facts in re-  
lation to the purchase by the Quartermasters  
Department in 1862 or 1863, of a certain quan-  
tity of small arms, known as the "New York  
arms," with the amount paid, the correspondence, &c.

On motion of Mr. DURHAM, the House  
proceeded to the consideration of the Senate  
amendments to the bill making appropriation  
for the permanent improvement of the  
nation's seat of government, within the same  
time, expended only \$9,000,000 for the im-  
provement of the National Capital. This  
vast expenditure by the citizens of the Dis-  
trict for the permanent improvement of the  
nation's seat of government has resulted in  
heavy burdens being imposed upon the  
property of our people. We are now ap-  
pealing to Congress, as the trustee of the  
people of the entire Republic, to assume, by  
proper legislation, its just proportion of ex-  
penses necessary for the government of the  
nation's capital. A committee of one hun-  
dred of our citizens and the House Commit-  
tee on the District of Columbia, upon full  
investigation, have unanimously fixed upon  
fifty per cent. of expenses as being the just  
proportion to be assumed by the Govern-  
ment of the United States, of the one part,  
and the people of the District of the other  
part.

The House Committee on the District  
have reported a bill containing with other  
important features, this provision of fairly  
justice toward our citizens. Although some  
other features of the bill reported are en-  
tirely repugnant to our idea of a form of  
government for 150,000 people, residing  
within the Republic of the United States, in  
this enlightened age, still we are willing to  
accept, for the time being, almost any bill  
Congress may pass for the government of the  
District which includes the provision  
referred to.

The important matter for our people is  
that the House shall promptly act upon the  
bill reported. Pass the bill in some form  
at once. It has to pass the Senate, which  
has more time to consider it, and where  
any glaring defects can be remedied. Hon-  
orable members of the House! don't delay  
action upon this matter till the appro-  
piation and tariff bills command your  
whole time and attention. With the discus-  
sion already had upon it, two or three hours  
further consideration should be sufficient to  
pass it in some form. Gentlemen of the  
House! remember this community consists  
of not less than 150,000 American citizens,  
who are taxed to support the Government  
of the United States, and are deprived of all  
voice in the management of that Govern-  
ment as well as of their own local affairs.  
To you only can they appeal for right and  
justice. We trust the sense of fair play  
will characterize the action of the House  
and the District bill be considered at once  
and promptly passed in some form.

PERSONAL.

BON INGRAM'S appearance is neat, but  
not good. —Chicago Tribune.

JAMES TYLER, First Assistant Postmaster-  
General, left for Indiana last night.

The Boston Post announces that Senator  
Don Cameron is paired with Miss Sherman.  
The Deadwood Herald is out of debt. It  
seeks aid for its creditors, and its creditors  
ask to be paid. —Boston Post.

The President disappointed an autograph  
man